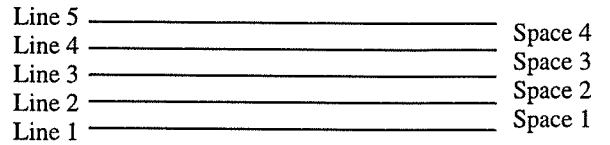
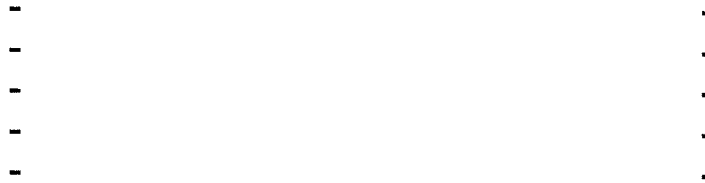


Lesson 1: The Staff

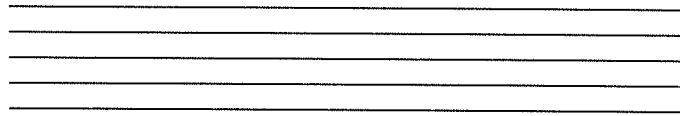
The musical **staff** is made up of five **lines** and four **spaces**.



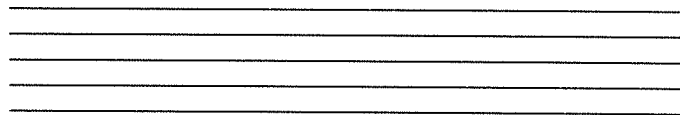
1. Practice drawing a staff by connecting the hyphens.



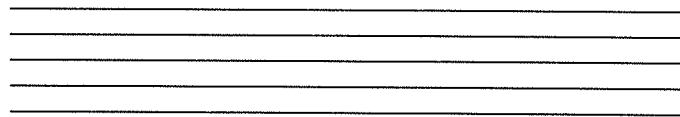
2. On this staff, number the lines from low to high.



3. On this staff, number the spaces from low to high.



4. Draw a note on each line of the staff below.

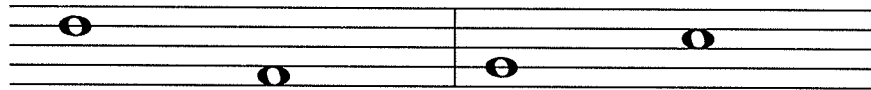


5. Draw a note on each space of the staff below.



The Staff - High and Low

Musical sounds (low or high) are shown by the position of notes on the staff. Notes that are higher on the staff have a higher sound or pitch than those that are lower on the staff.



The first note sounds higher than the second note.

The first note sounds lower than the second note.

1. Draw a note on the indicated line or space, then circle the highest note you drew on the staff.



Line 3

Line 4



Space 1

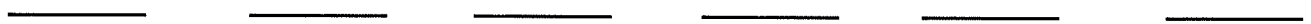
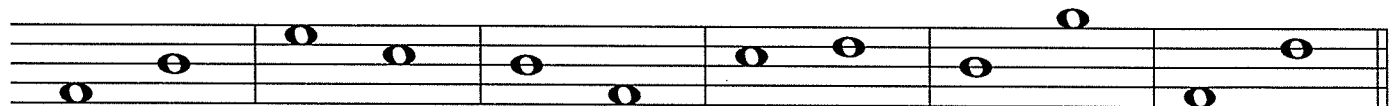
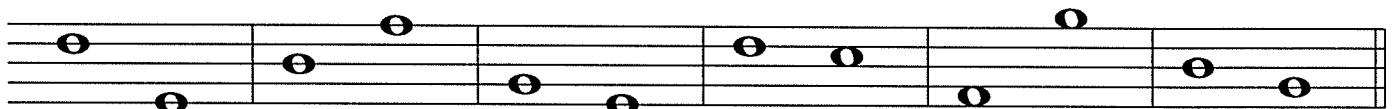
Line 5

Line 2

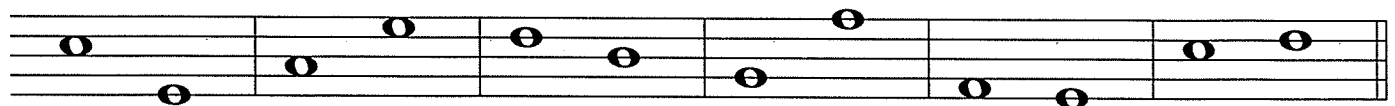
Space 3

Line 1

2. Use an arrow to indicate whether the second note of each measure sounds higher  or lower  in pitch than the first note.



3. Use the letters H and L to indicate whether the first note of each measure sounds higher (H) or lower (L) in pitch than the first note.



The Staff - Treble Clef

At the beginning of each staff there is a clef. The treble clef (also known as G clef) looks like this:



The treble clef gives establishes a landmark on the note G on the 2nd line of the treble staff.

To draw the treble clef, draw:
the line and tail



1.

the top loop



2.

the left loop



3.

the right loop



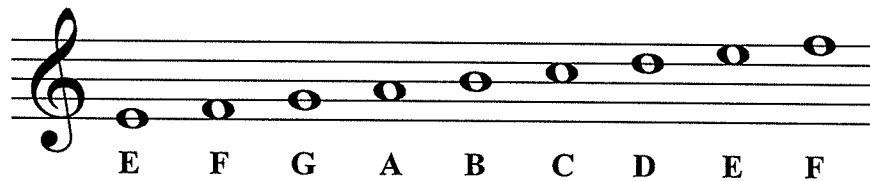
4.

the curl

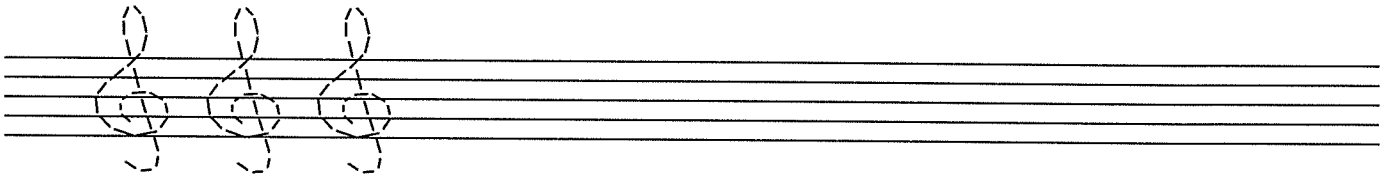


5.

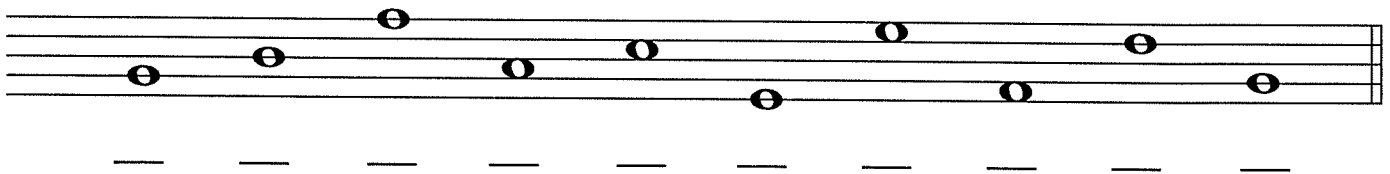
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



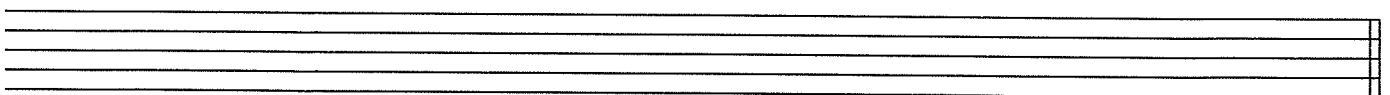
1. Try drawing the treble clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



G E B C D B A C D F

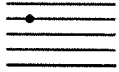
The Staff - Bass Clef

The bass clef (also known as F clef) looks like this:

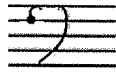


The bass clef gives a landmark on the note F on the 4th line of the bass staff.

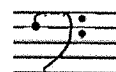
To draw the bass clef, draw:
a black dot



a curve



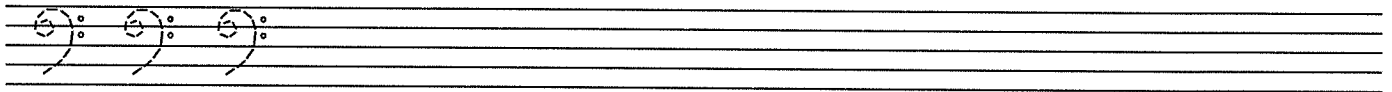
two dots



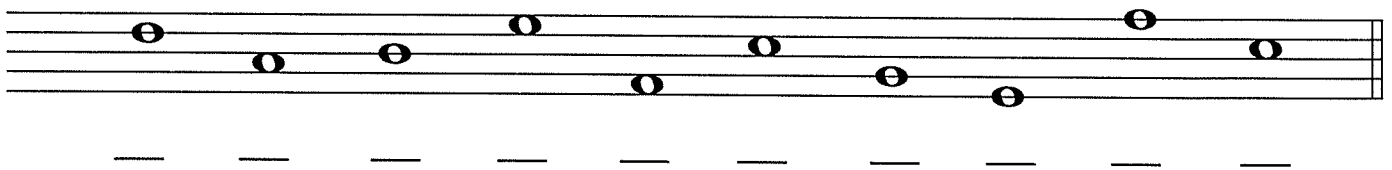
Notes are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet (A through G).



1. Try drawing the bass clef sign by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more of your own.



2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff. Then write the letter names of each note.



3. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff. Then draw the notes indicated. If a note can be written on more than one place on the staff, choose one.



F G A D F C B G D E

Lesson 5: Note Reading Worksheet

Treble Clef Line Notes

E G B D F
Every Good Boy Does Fine

Treble Clef Space Notes

F A C E
F A C E

Bass Clef Line Notes

G B D F A
Great Big Dragons Fly Around

Bass Clef Space Notes

A C E G
All Cows Eat Grass

Please indicate the following notes on the indicated space.

❖ Challenge! Please indicate the following notes that lie outside of the staff.

Lesson 7: Basic Rhythm - Rests and Stems

The duration of musical silence is indicated by different types of rests.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| quarter rest 1 beat | half rest 2 beats | whole rest 4 beats |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|

There are rules to follow when drawing **stems** on half notes and quarter notes.

If the notes are on or above the third line, the stems for half notes and quarter notes are drawn downward on the left side of the notehead.

If the notes are below the middle line, the stems are drawn upward on the right side of the notehead.

1. Practice drawing quarter rests by tracing over the dotted lines. Draw four quarter rests in each blank measure.

2. Draw two half rests in each of the first 2 measures. Then draw one whole rest in each of the last 2 measures.

3. Write the count below the rests.

4/4 | | | | | ||

4. Write the count below the notes and rests, then add the missing bar lines.

5. Draw the appropriate stems on the following noteheads.

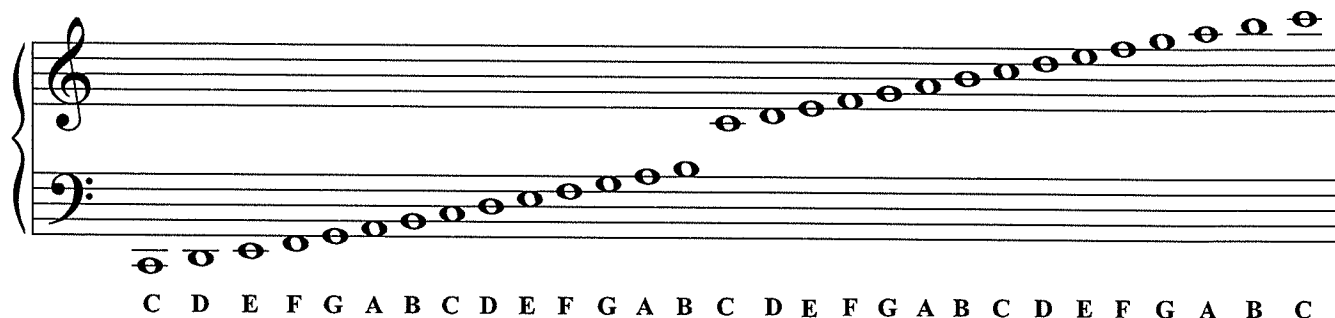
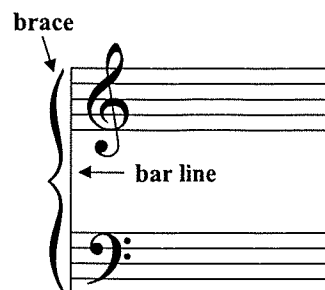
Lesson 8: The Grand Staff

The **grand staff** represents the treble staff and bass staff joined together.

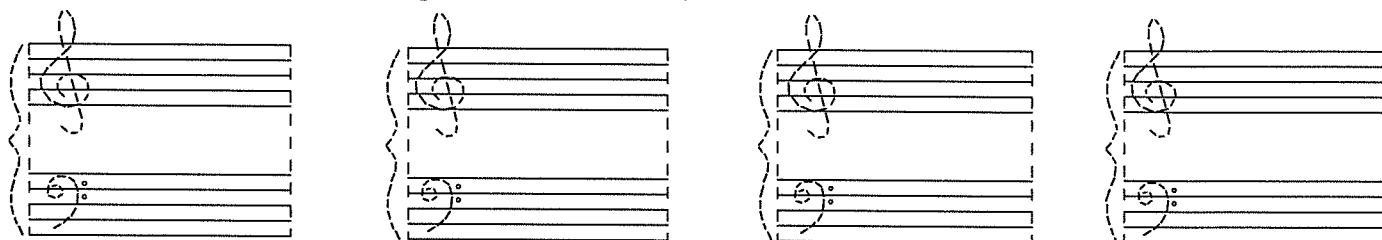
The brace is a curved line and bar line that combines the treble and bass staff.

A ledger line is a small line added to the note when it is either above or below the staff.

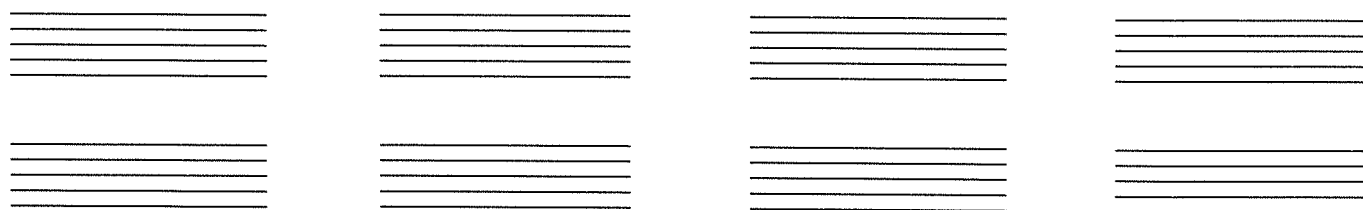
The Middle C note is on the ledger line that is between the treble and bass staff.



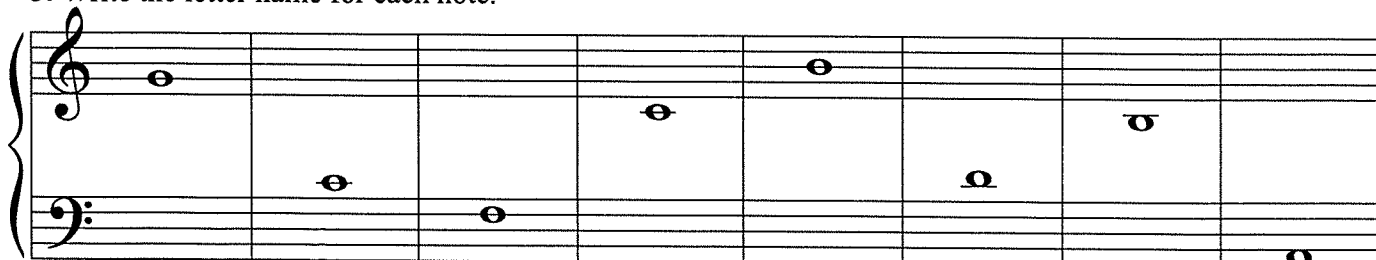
1. Draw the grand staff by tracing the braces, bar lines, and clefs.



2. Turn the following staff into grand staff by adding braces, bar lines, and clefs.



3. Write the letter name for each note.



Lesson 9: Ledger Lines

Ledger lines extend the staff upward and downward, to allow notes to be written beyond the five lines of the staff. The following shows examples of notes that can be written above and below the staff using ledger lines.

A B C D G A B C C D E F B C D E

1. Draw a treble clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

2. Draw a bass clef at the beginning of the staff and write the letter name of each note.

3. Draw the indicated notes. Use ledger lines to draw the specified number of pitches without duplication.

Example

3 Cs

3 Ds

3 As

3 Es

2 Fs

3 Bs

2 Gs

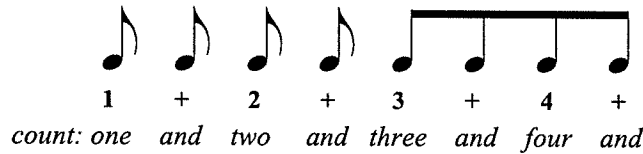
3 Cs

Lesson 12: Eighth Notes

An eighth note looks like a quarter note with a flag. If two or more eighth notes appear in a row, the eighth notes are connected with a beam.



An eighth note has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write a $\frac{3}{4}$ time signature after the clef sign. Write in the beats below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.

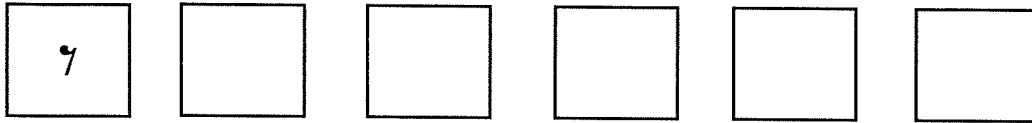


4. Write in the count below the notes and then add the missing barlines.



Lesson 13: Eighth Rests

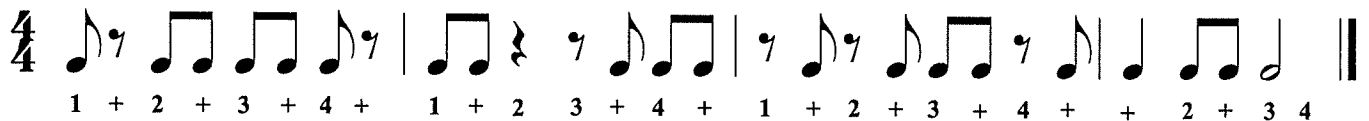
An eighth rest is shown as follows. After the first eighth rest, practice drawing 5 more eighth rests.



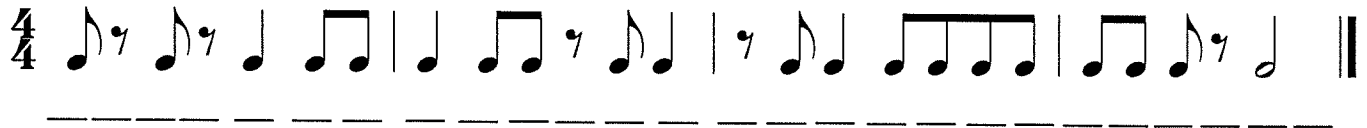
An eighth rest has a value of half of a beat. When writing the counts, use a plus sign (+) for eighth notes and eighth rests.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write in the counts below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Write in the count below the notes. Then add the missing barlines.



5. Draw the missing flags and beams on the eighth notes that are missing flags or beams.



Lesson 14: Dotted Quarter Notes

A dot written after a note adds one-half of the note's value to the original note's value.

A quarter note equals one beat.

A dot after the quarter note adds ½ beat (½ of the original value).

A dotted quarter note equals 1½ beats.

♪ = 1½ beat (♪♪)

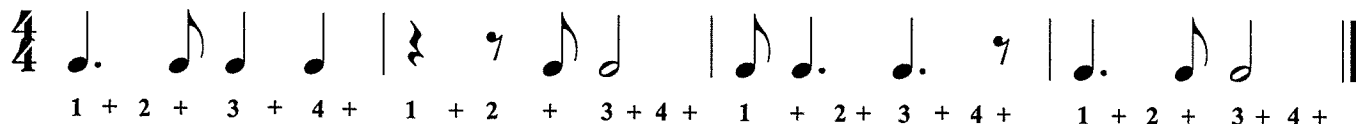
. = ½ beat (♪)

♪. = 1½ beats (♪♪♪)

Hence, the rhythmic value of a **dotted quarter note** is one and one half beats and it is equivalent to a quarter note tied to an eighth note. Count the rhythm by sub-dividing to the half beats.



1. Clap the rhythm of the notes while counting the beats out loud.



2. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



3. Write the count below the notes indicated. Then clap the rhythm while counting the beats out loud.



4. Some dotted quarter notes are missing dots behind the quarter note. Add the missing dots.



5. The barlines are missing from the following example. Add the missing barlines.



Lesson 15: Slurs and Ties

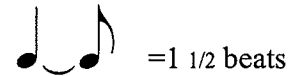
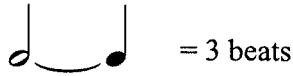
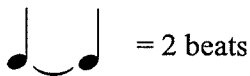
A **slur** is a curved line that connects two or more notes of different pitches.

A slur means the notes should be played as smoothly as possible, with no space in between.



A **tie** is a curved line that connects two notes of the same pitch.

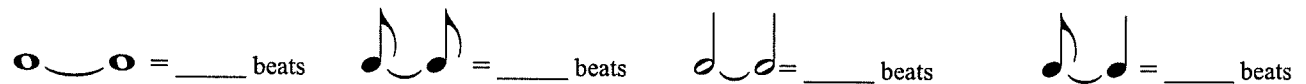
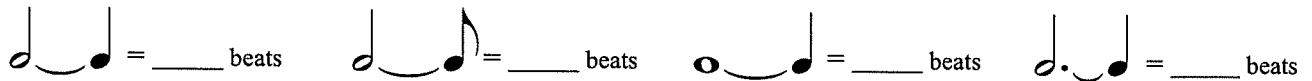
A tie means to hold the note for the combined rhythmic value of the two notes, as if they were one.



Tied notes are placed on two adjacent notes of the same pitch and played as one note.



1. On each line, write the number of counts each pair of tied notes would receive.



2. On each line, write the note that would equal the number of beats that each pair of tied notes would receive.



3. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.



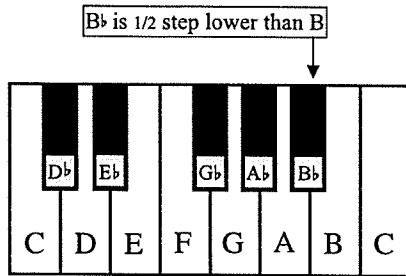
4. Draw circles around the ties. Draw squares around the slurs.



Lesson 16: Flats

A flat sign (\flat) lowers the pitch of a note by a half step.

On the keyboard of a piano, the black key to the left of a white key is a half step lower and called a flat.

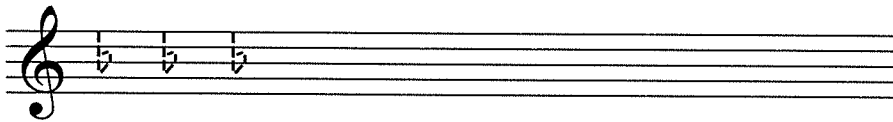


Examples:



To say the name of a flatted note, say the letter name first and the flat next. For example, "B flat".
To write a flatted note on a staff, place the flat sign to the left of the note.

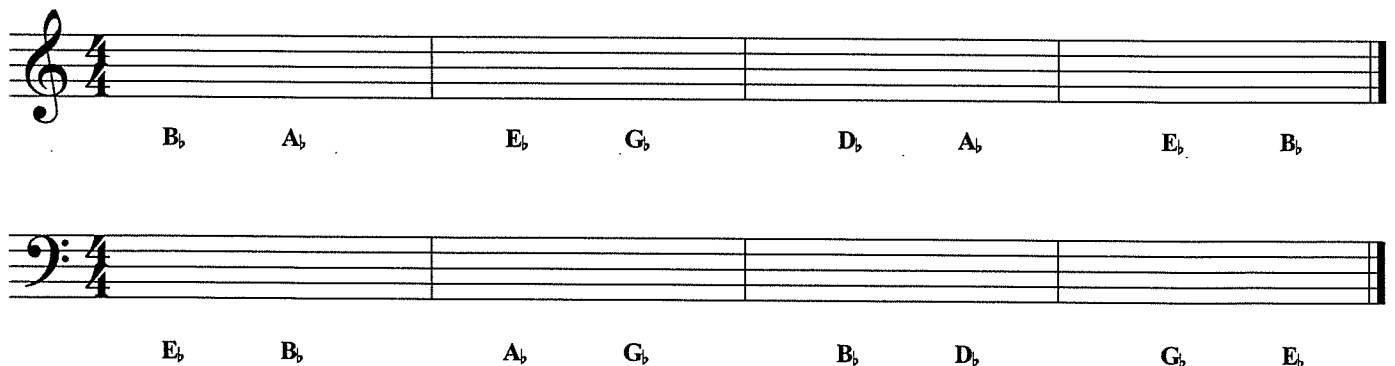
1. Try drawing flats by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more flats on the staff.



2. Draw a flat sign in front of each note. Then write the names of the notes indicated.



3. Draw the notes indicated.

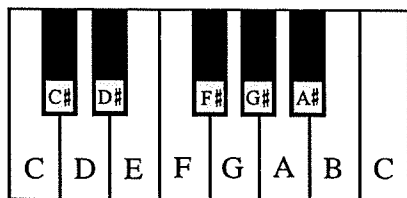


Lesson 17: Sharps

A sharp sign (#) raises the pitch of a note by a half step.

On the keyboard of a piano, the black key to the right of a white key is a half step higher and called a sharp.

F# is 1/2 step higher than F

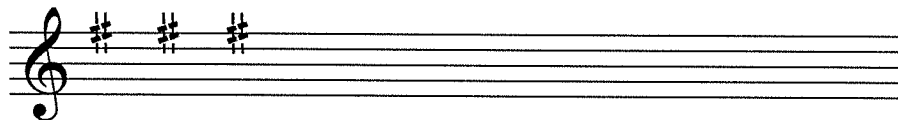


Examples:



To say the name of a sharp note, say the letter name first and the sharp next. For example, "F sharp".
To write a sharp note on a staff, place the sharp sign to the left of the note.

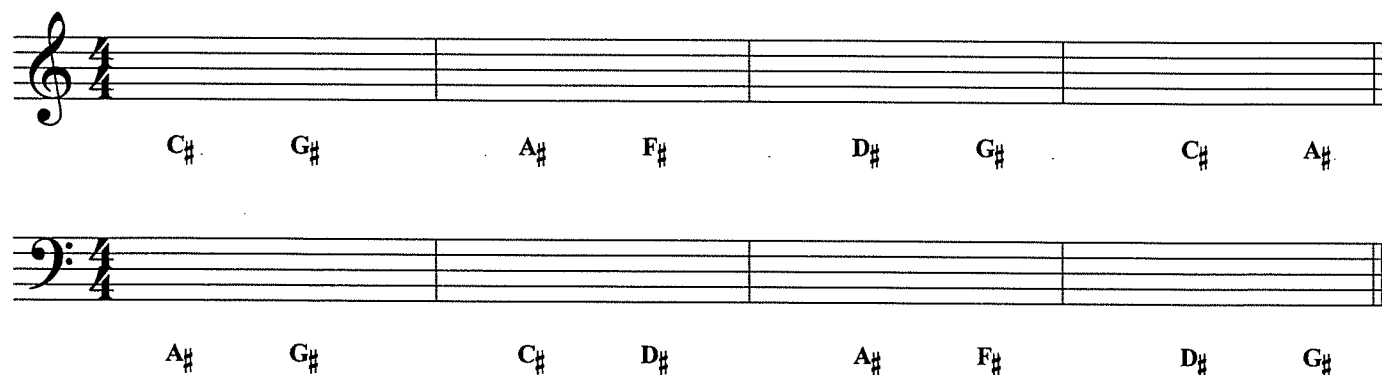
1. Try drawing sharps by tracing over the dotted lines. Then draw five more sharps on the staff.



2. Draw a sharp sign in front of each note. Then write the names of the notes indicated.



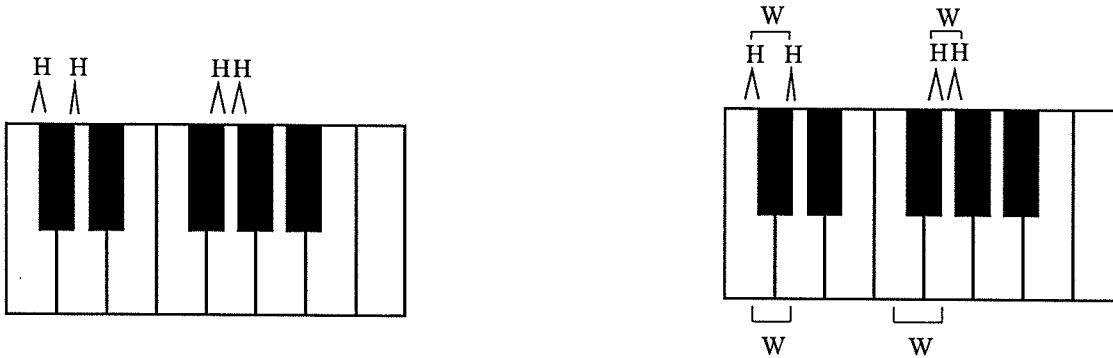
3. Draw the notes indicated.



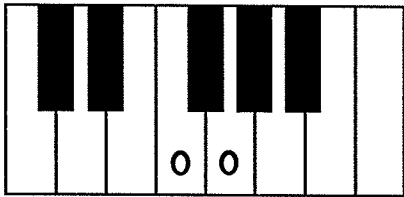
Lesson 18: Half Steps and Whole Steps

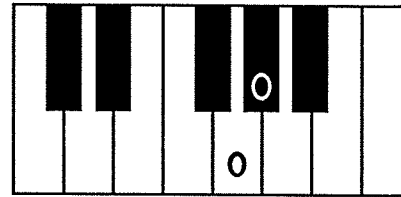
The **half step (H)** is the smallest interval used in traditional Western music. On a piano keyboard, a half step is represented by two adjacent keys.

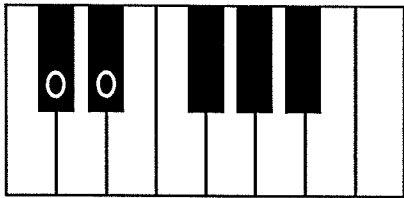
The **whole step (W)** is an interval made by combining two half steps.



1. On the line beneath each piano keyboard, write whether the interval indicated by the Os are a half step (H) or whole step (W).





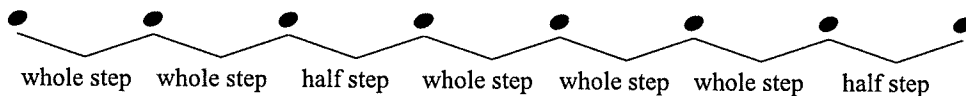




2. On the line, write whether the pair of notes represents a half step (H) or whole step (W)

Lesson 19: The Major Scale

The major scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following patterns of whole steps and half steps.



Example: C Major Scale

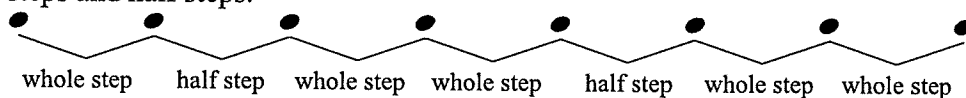
W W H W W W H

1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make major scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.

2. Write a major scale beginning on the following notes.

Lesson 20: The Natural Minor Scale

The natural minor scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following pattern of whole steps and half steps.



Example: A Natural Minor Scale

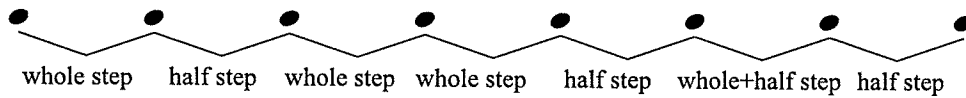
W H W W H W W

1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make natural minor scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.

2. Write a natural minor scale beginning on the following notes.

Lesson 21: The Harmonic Minor Scale

The harmonic minor scale is made up of eight consecutive tones in the following patterns of whole steps and half steps.



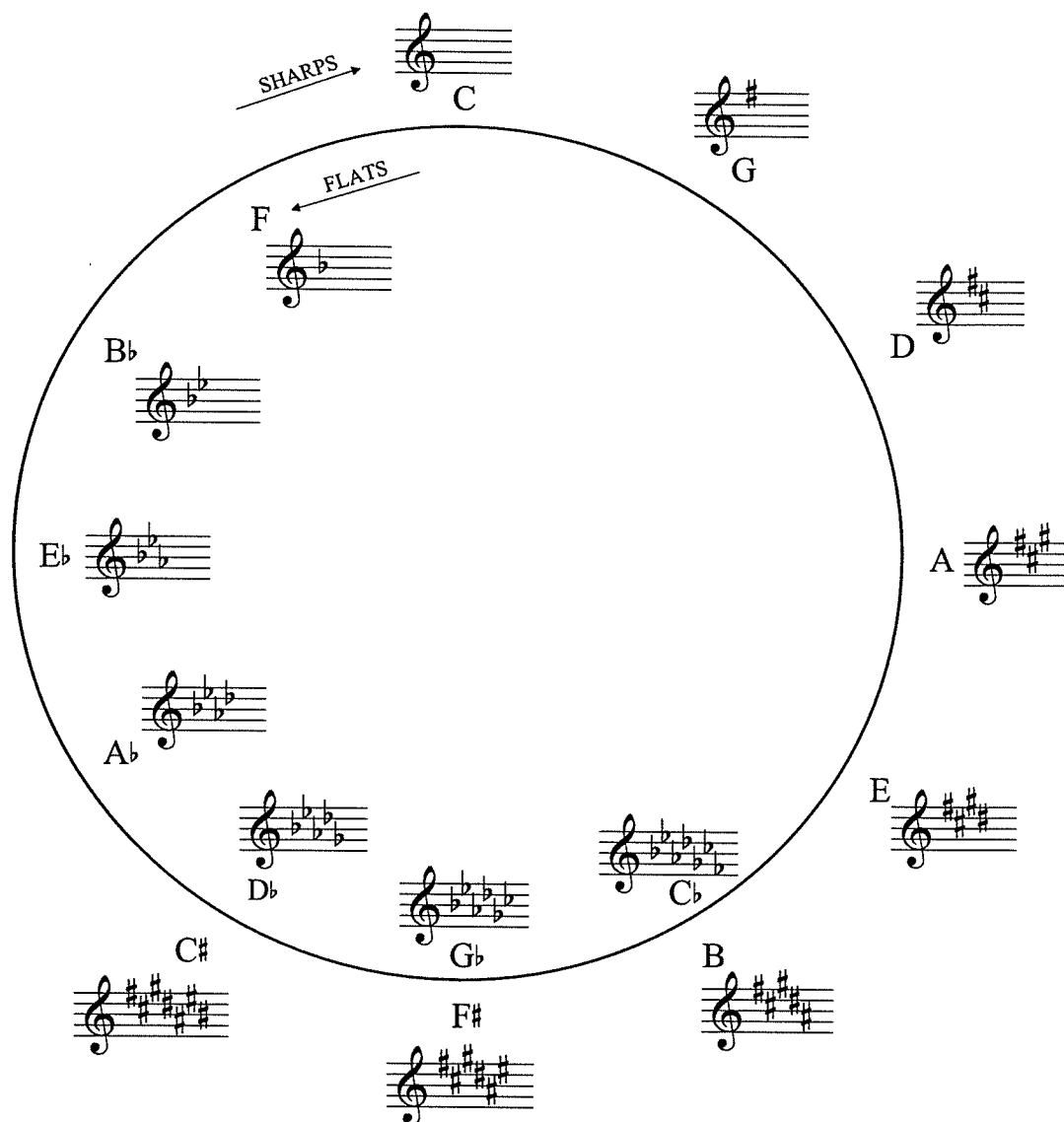
Example: A Harmonic Minor Scale

W H W W H W+H H

1. Write the sharps and flats needed to make harmonic minor scales. Then indicate whether the step between each note is a half (H) or whole (W) step.

2. Write a harmonic minor scale beginning on the following notes.

The Circle of Fifths



The **Circle of Fifths** diagram is a graphical representation of relationships among the 12 major and minor keys and their corresponding key signatures. The Circle of Fifths shown above shows the major keys.

Key signatures containing sharps are presented clockwise on the outside of the circle in order of ascending fifths. With each added sharp, the key advances five letter names and the tonic moves up a perfect fifth.

Key signatures containing flats are presented counter-clockwise on the inside of the circle in order of descending fifths. With each added flat, the key moves back five letter names and the tonic moves down a perfect fifth.